

Oxera pulchella var. microcalyx Dubard*

Oxera subverticillata var. candelabrum Beauvis.*

AUSTRALIA:

Chloanthes Stoechadis R. Br. -- delete the "*"

NEW ZEALAND:

Chloanthes Stoechadis R. Br.

CULTIVATED:

Bouchea fluminensis (Vell.) Moldenke (Brazil)

Callicarpa dichotoma (Lour.) K. Koch (Florida)

Caryopteris incana var. nana Moldenke (Oregon)*

Caryopteris incana var. superba (Dreer) Bobbink & Atkins
is the correct form for this name; known from New Jersey, New York, & Pennsylvania.

Citharexylum ellipticum Sessé & Moc. (California)

Citharexylum Glaziovii Moldenke (Brazil)

Clerodendrum speciosissimum Van Geert (Massachusetts)

Clerodendrum trichotomum var. tomentosum Moldenke (New York)

Clerodendrum ugandense Prain (California)

Clerodendrum viscosum Vent. (Cuba)

Lippia alba (Mill.) N. E. Br. (Hispaniola)

Lippia Pringlei Briq. (Germany)

Monochilus gloxinifolius Fisch. & Mey. (Russia)

Verbena platensis Spreng. (New York)

Vitex parviflora A. L. Juss. (Maryland)

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS AEGIPHILA. VIII

Harold N. Moldenke

Many hundreds of additional specimens of this genus have been examined by me since the publication of the seventh installment of these notes in 1941, and much additional information has come to light. The material of the group from nine additional herbaria has been studied. The abbreviations employed to designate these herbaria hereinafter are as follows: Bt = Butler University, Indianapolis; Cm = Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh; Du = Dudley Herbarium, Stanford University; Io = Iowa State College, Ames; Me = Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional de México; Si = Instituto Darwinion, San Isidro; Ug = Museo de Historia Natural, Montevideo; Ur = University of Illinois, Urbana; and Vt = University of Vermont, Burlington. All other abbreviations herein employed have been explained in previous installments of this series or in my original monograph.

References: Reichenb., *Conspect. Reg. Veg.* 1: 117. 1828; Steud., *Nom. Bot.*, ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840; Le Cointe, *A Amazonia Brasileira III, Arvores e Plantas Uteis* 127. 1934; León, *Revista de la Sociedad Geográfica de Cuba* 2: 44. 1942; Sampaio & Peckolt, *Arquiv. Mus. Nac. Rio Jan.* 37: 334. 1943; Le Cointe, *O Estado do Para* 232. 1945; Wynne, *Tax. Index* 8: entry 226. 1945; Reko, *Bol. Soc. Bot. Mex.* 4: 35. 1946; Irmão Augusto, *Flora do Rio Grande do Sul* 230. 1946.

Wynne, in the reference cited above, misspells this generic name "Aegiphala"; Steudel, in the reference cited above, spells it "Aegiphyla", and this spelling is recorded in synonymy in the "Index Kewensis". Reichenbach, in the reference cited above, writes it "Aegiphila L." and gives it as a valid genus in the Labiatae, section Verbeneae; he also gives Manabea Aubl. as a valid genus in the same section. Le Cointe in the 1934 reference cited above records the common name "cipo pitomba" for an unidentified species of this genus from Brazil, and in his 1945 work (cited above) he records the common name "uruarana" for an unidentified species of this genus from Pará. Sampaio and Peckolt, in their paper entitled "A nomenclatura das espécies na 'Flora Fluminense' de Conceição Veloso e sua correspondência atual" (cited above) state that A. inflexa Vell., A. stipulata Vell., and A. umbellata Vell. are actually rubiaceous. In this they follow Schauer. In my booklet "An alphabetic list of invalid and incorrect scientific names proposed in the Verbenaceae and Avicenniaceae", pages 2 & 3 (1942), I reduced A. inflexa to Psychotria, subgenus Mapouraea, and A. umbellata to Feramea.

AEGIPHILA ACULEIFERA Moldenke

Steere describes the flowers of this species as pale yellow, blooming in January; Skutch calls it a small tree. It grows on mountainsides in the cloud forest in Colombia, at an altitude of 2500 m. The Steere collection does not exhibit the glandular apiculations normally found on the leaf-blades of this species. It has been identified by Killip as "Aegiphila aff. A. glandulifera".

Additional citations: COSTA RICA: Alajuela: Skutch 3255 (S). COLOMBIA: Méta: Steere 7091 (W--1833960).

AEGIPHILA ALBA Moldenke

Holdridge, Teesdale, Myer, Little, Horn, & Marrero, *Forests West. & Cent. Ecuador* 46 (1947) record the common name "margarita". Little also records the names "lulu", "margarita", "masamoro", and "savaluca de montana" on herbarium labels. He describes the plant as a tree 26 to 66 feet tall, with a trunk diameter of 6 to 12 inches at breast height, the bark light-gray, smooth, with slight cracks and with li-

chen patches. He states that the white flowers are borne in clusters along the stem or in "axillary clusters", the flower buds green. On his no. 6439 he states that the flowers themselves are greenish. It has been collected in flower in April, May, and June; immature fruit was collected in April and mature fruit in May. He describes the species as common and dominant in wet tropical forests, common in cut-over woods, and very common in cacao plantations. His no. 6439 was found at an altitude of only 150 feet, while Steyermark's plant was growing at an elevation of 850 meters! This latter collector describes the plant as a shrub 10 feet tall, with subcoriaceous erect leaves, inhabiting steep slopes in rich rain-forest jungles.

Additional citations: ECUADOR: Azuay: Steyermark 52756 (F--1205652, N). El Oro: E. L. Little 6675 [U. S. Forest Serv. 98564] (N). Esmeraldas: E. L. Little 6331 [U. S. Forest Serv. 98292] (W--1877593). Los Ríos: E. L. Little 6439 [U. S. Forest Serv. 98266] (N). Pichincha: E. L. Little 6154 [U. S. Forest Serv. 96814] (W--1877632).

AEGIPHILA AMAZONICA Moldenke

The species has been collected by Ducke in non-inundated forests on terra firma, blooming in January.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Amazonas: Ducke 864 (N, W--1875692).

AEGIPHILA ANOMALA Pittier

Austin Smith states that this species is "usually a shrub" although it may become a tree 13 m. tall, the base of the trunk to 40 cm. in diameter, the bark dark-brown, suberose, and roughened, the leaves membranous, nearly flaccid, and light-green, the buds "buffy green", and the white flowers produced in "nearly globose" clusters. He found it in heavy clay-loam soil in nearly open exposures in hilltop woodlands at the upper limit of the tropical zone, blooming in July. It has been erroneously distributed as A. Valerii Standl.

Additional citations: COSTA RICA: Alajuela: Brenes 6652 [518] (N), 15661 [189] (N); A. Smith N.Y.138 (N).

AEGIPHILA BOGOTENSIS (Spreng.) Moldenke

The Dawe 192 previously cited as from "Department undetermined", Colombia, is actually from Cundinamarca. Steyermark records the common name "yuco blanco" for this species and describes the plant as a tree 20 feet tall, with leaves that are dark-green above and pale-green beneath, the stem, petiole, calyx, and under surface of the midrib tawny, the corolla-tube pale-green and waxy, the lobes creamy-white. He describes the wood as "good", and states that the tree "grows very tall" in moist cloud forests on south- and

southwest-facing slopes, at altitudes of 2530--2375 m., flowering in February. Killip found it at altitudes of 2900 to 3200 m., blooming in August, with "creamy or waxy-white" corollas. Cuatrecasas found it at altitudes of 2700 to 3100 m., blooming in January and April, fruiting in April and September. He describes it as a large tree in woods, with white or ochraceous-white corollas. Daniel records the common name "saca-ojo", and says the tree is 5--7 m. tall, the fruit rounded and green in July. Garcia y Barriga records the common name "queso fresco", and says the tree grows to 10 m. tall, at altitudes of 1900--2100 m., fruiting in January. Tomás found it at 3000 m., flowering in July, and Dryander at 2900 m., fruiting in August. It has been mistaken for a species of Brunfelsia and thus distributed.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Antioquia: Daniel 3283 (N); Tomás 1512 (N). Caldas: Dryander 2809 (W--1879534); Killip 9811 (N); Tomás 2415 (W--1857909). Cundinamarca: Cuatrecasas & Jaramillo 12014 (W--1850860); H. Garcia y Barriga 11032 (W--1852224). El Valle: Cuatrecasas 20812 (N). Naríño: Cuatrecasas 11963 (W--1799876). VENEZUELA: Lara: Steyermark 55265 (N).

AEGIPHILA BRACHIATA Vell.

References: Sampaio & Peckolt, Arquiv. Mus. Nac. Rio Jan. 37: 334. 1943; Lombardo, Flora Arb. Arbores. Urug. 185 & 201. 1946; Irmão Augusto, Flora do Rio Grande do Sul 231 & 236. 1946.

Irmão Augusto on page 236 of the work cited above spells the name "Aegiphila brachyata Vell.", which he gives as a synonym under A. triantha Schau. Lombardo states that the plant is a shrub 2--3 m. tall, sparsely branched, found in the departments of Tacuarembó, Treinta, and Tres of Uruguay. He also states that Arechavaleta published a photograph of a flowering branch of this plant in An. Mus. Nac. Montevid. 4: 62, pl. 1 (1902), along with a description.

The Curran specimen cited below has very small flowers for this species, and is thus anomalous. The Sellow specimen cited below is perhaps an isotype of A. triantha.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro: Curran 636 (N). State undetermined: Sellow s.n. [Brasília] (Vt).

AEGIPHILA CHRYSANTHA Hayek

The Poeppig 2314 collection is also the type collection of A. lutea Poepp.

Additional citations: PERU: Loreto: Poeppig 2314 [Macbride photos 34313] (Kr--photo of logotype).

AEGIPHILA CORDATA Poepp.

Additional citations: PERU: Loreto: Poeppig 2158 [Mac-

bride photos 34312] (Kr--photo of type).

AEGIPHILA CORDATA var. COLOMBIANA Moldenke

Cuatrecasas describes this plant as a vine with "ramas sepia verdoso claro", bright-green leaves and calyx, and yellowish-white corollas, inhabiting woods at elevations of 5 to 20 m., blossoming in February. It has been confused with A. racemosa Vell.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: El Valle: Cuatrecasas 13993 (N).

AEGIPHILA CORDIFOLIA (Ruíz & Pav.) Moldenke

The type collection of this species, made by Ruíz and Pavon at "Panatahua" -- a locality which hitherto could not be accurately located as to department -- actually came from Huánuco, Peru, and should be so cited.

AEGIPHILA COSTARICENSIS Moldenke

Additional citations: MEXICO: Chiapas: Matuda 2101 (Dp--28971). COSTA RICA: Alajuela: A. Smith 1818 (N).

AEGIPHILA CUATRECASASI Moldenke

Cuatrecasas describes this species as a small or large tree, to 10 m. tall, with soft wood, the leaves subcoriaceous, flexible, clear-green or gray-green, or "hoja herbacea gruesa", the fruit produced in glomerules, fleshy, yellowish-green, 15--18 mm. long, with a firm epicarp, 4-seeded. He found the tree at altitudes of from 5 to 1750 m., fruiting in April.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: El Valle: Cuatrecasas 17075 (N), 21007 (N).

AEGIPHILA DEPPEANA Steud.

The Liebmann 11957, previously cited as from "State undetermined", Mexico, is probably actually from Puebla, according to a letter received by me from M. Martínez, dated May 5, 1945. The Macbride photograph cited below is a photograph of the type specimen of A. Berteriana Schau. The Dugand & Jaramillo collection cited below was made at an altitude of 200--250 m., where the species was blooming in January. Ferris 6259 exhibits leaves which are membranous in texture and are glabrate on both surfaces -- it obviously represents the A. pacifica of Greerman, which may, after all, turn out to be a valid species or, at least, variety.

Additional citations: MEXICO: Oaxaca: Martínez-Calderón 418 (Me). Tres Marias Islands (Maria Madre): Ferris 6259 (Du--145788). COLOMBIA: Atlántico: Dugand & Jaramillo 4056 (N, W--1900073). Magdalena: Bertero s.n. [Herb. DeCandolle 850; Macbride photos 33932] (Kr--photo); H. H. Smith 881 (Cm,

Vt), 1864 (Cm, Vt).

AEGIPHILA ELATA Sw.

References: Abh. Akad. Berl. 215. 1831; Contrib. Univ. Mich. Herb. 8: 60. 1942; Roig y Mesa, Plant. Med. Cuba 411 & 770. 1945.

The Hahn s.n. from "Potrero", Mexico, cited previously as from "State undetermined", is probably from Veracruz, according to a letter from my friend, M. Martínez, dated May 5, 1945, and should be so cited. The synonym "Aegiphila cornifolia Kunth" is recorded by the "Index Kewensis". The species is described by Matuda as a woody vine in second growth, savannas, and advanced forests of Tabasco. Gentle says it is a woody vine, with yellow flowers and fruit, inhabiting secondary forests on river banks in British Honduras, where he found it in flower and fruit in August. Roig y Mesa, in the work cited above, records the common name "guairo santo de costa". The British Guiana Forest Department specimen cited below bears the inscription "5 cm. diam. gray-brown papery-barked rope from vrown of tree; leaves thinly fleshy; fls. in terminal compound inflorescences; calyx pale-green, glabrous, 3-lobed; corolla tubular, palest cream, lobes erect-spreading; stamens white."

Additional citations: FLORIDA: Dade Co.: Buswell s.n. [July 25, 1935] (Bu). CUBA: Las Villas: R. A. Howard 6441 (N). Oriente: Alain & Crisogono 307 (Ha); Hioram 6611 (Ha), 6710 (Ha, Ha, N, N); León 10113 (Ha), 18185 (Ha). JAMAICA: Maxon & Killip 747 (Ur). MEXICO: Tabasco: Matuda 3406 (Du--299395). BRITISH HONDURAS: Gentle 3569 (N), 3578 (N), 3579 (N). HONDURAS: Atlántida: Yuncker, Koepper, & Wagner 8377 (S). COLOMBIA: Bolívar: Moritz 1478 (Vt). Cundinamarca: H. García y Barriga 12129 (W--1900406). BRITISH GUIANA: Herb. Forest Dept. Br. Guian. 4027 [F.1291] (N).

AEGIPHILA ELEGANS Moldenke

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Amazonas: Krukoff 8701 (S).

AEGIPHILA FALCATA Donn. Sm.

Wedel describes this species as a tree 15 feet tall, with yellow flowers, blooming in September.

Additional citations: PANAMA: Bocas del Toro: Wedel 683 (E).

AEGIPHILA FARINOSA Moldenke

See original description in Phytologia 2: 306--307. 1947.

Specimens examined: COLOMBIA: El Valle: Cuatrecasas 21689 (N--type).

AEGIPHILA FENDLERI Moldenke

Steyermark describes this species as a woody vine, with membranous leaves which are deep grass-green above and buff-green beneath, and the calyx and bracts pale buff-green. He found it on seaward-facing north mountain slopes, at altitudes of 1830 to 2130 m., blooming in June.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Federal District: Steyermark 56959 (N).

AEGIPHILA FERRUGINEA Hayek & Spruce

Diels in his Contrib. Conocim. Veg. Flora Ecuador [trans. R. Espinosa] 268 (1938) cites Diels 783, from Carchi, as this species. Wiggins describes it as a shrub to 6 m. tall. He collected it at an altitude of 9700 feet, blossoming in August.

Additional citations: ECUADOR: Carchi: Wiggins 10685 (Du-311630). Pichincha: Spruce 5473 [Macbride photos 34311] (Kr-photo of type).

AEGIPHILA FILIPES Mart. & Schau.

Smith collected this species at an altitude of 5000 feet in Magdalena, blossoming in February.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Magdalena: H. H. Smith 1831 (Cm, Vt). BRAZIL: Amazonas: Krukoff 8041 (S), 8042 (S).

AEGIPHILA FLORIBUNDA Moritz & Moldenke

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Aragua: Moritz 1765 [Macbride photos 34310] (Kr--photo).

AEGIPHILA FLUMINENSIS Vell.

References: Sampaio & Peckolt, Arquiv. Mus. Nac. Rio de Jan. 37: 334. 1943.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro: Riedel & Luschmath 323 (N).

AEGIPHILA GLANDULIFERA Moldenke

Fruiting-calyxes and fruit of this species have now been seen, so the following information can be appended to the species description: fruiting-calyx cupuliform, 4--4.5 mm. long, about 9 mm. wide, minutely pulverulent-puberulent, its rim truncate, entire or slightly erose; fruit ochraceous, later black, oblong-elliptic, 8--10 mm. long, 6--9 mm. wide, glabrous.

Diels in Contrib. Conocim. Veg. Flora Ecuador [translated by Espinosa] 268 (1938) cites Diels 94 from Tunguragua, and describes the corolla as greenish-yellow, the anthers clear-yellow. Haught says it is a small tree, 5 m. tall, very sickening-fetid, with white rather showy flowers, blooming in November at an altitude of 100 m. He believes that his no. 2061 is a different species from his no. 1629, but I re-

gard both collections as representing the same species. Klug reports the common name "chirapa sachá", and describes the plant as a shrub 2 m. tall, with cream-colored flowers in April, growing in forests at an altitude of 220 m. Krukoff found it in old clearings, a shrub 12 feet tall, with a stem diameter of 2 inches. Cuatrecasas says it is a small tree to 8 m. tall, with thin-herbaceous gray-green leaves, green calyx, and yellow corollas, growing at altitudes of 5--50 m. He found it in flower and fruit in February and March. Ginzberger describes it as a shrub with yellow-green flowers in August. It has been confused with A. filipes Mart. & Schau.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: El Valle: Cuatrecasas 16356 (N, N). Santander Sur: Haught 2061 (F--929606, N, W--1742327). PERU: Loreto: Klug 3016 (F--685001). BRAZIL: Amazonas: Krukoff 8290 (F--929898, N). Pará: Ginzberger 902 (F--934891).

AEGIPHILA GLANDULIFERA var. **PYRAMIDATA** L. C. Rich. & Moldenke

This plant somewhat resembles A. laevis (Aubl.) Gmel., but may be distinguished by its more elongated terminal panicles, its thin-membranous leaf-blades, which are densely marked with glandular disks along the midrib beneath, and its densely strigillose or short-strigose branchlets, peduncles, rachis, pedicels, and petioles.

AEGIPHILA GLEASONII Moldenke

This species differs from all other Guianan species of the genus in having abbreviated, sessile, glomerate, about 6-flowered cymes in the axils of the extremely large leaves. The leaf-blades are to 42 cm. long and 16 cm. wide.

AEGIPHILA GLOMERATA Benth.

Little reports the common names "palo flojo", "palo de cereuchara", and "arritagua" for this plant. He describes it as a small tree, 16--40 feet tall, with a trunk diameter of 4--6 inches at breast height, gray or light-gray, rough, fissured, shredding bark, the fissures about 3 mm. deep and 1 cm. wide. opposite pubescent leaves, axillary flower clusters, and yellow corollas. He found it in dry forests, flowering and fruiting in June. His no. 6693, cited below, represents the first fruiting collection known.

Additional citations: ECUADOR: El Oro: E. L. Little 6693 [U. S. Forest Serv. 98639] (W--1878649), 6696 [U. S. Forest Serv. 98613] (W--1878642).

AEGIPHILA GLORIOSA Moldenke

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Bahia: Blanchet 1998 (F--976379).

AEGIPHILA GRANDIS Moldenke

Cuatrecasas describes this species as a small tree, 5 m. tall. He found it fruiting in March at an altitude of 200 m. Triana found it flowering in August at an altitude of about 1800 m.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Caquetá: Cuatrecasas 8700 (W--1795403). Cundinamarca: Mutis 4554 (F--712945, N--photo, Z--photo); Triana 2080 [Macbride photos 28379] (F--830241--photo, Kr--photo), 3712 [2] (Jc). Tolima: Goudot s.n. [Portachuelo, Quindiu] (F--642172--photo of type). VENEZUELA: Mérida: Steyermark 56458 (F--1221913, N).

AEGIPHILA GRAVEOLENS Mart. & Schau.

This binomial is sometimes inaccurately credited to "Schau. & Mart." or "Mart. & Schum."

Additional citations: BRAZIL: São Paulo: A. Gehrt 30081 (F--895955), s.n. [Herb. Inst. Biol. S. Paulo 30081] (F--895767); Lund 796 [Macbride photos 7880] (F--645500--photo of type, Kr--photo of type, N--photo of type).

AEGIPHILA GUIANENSIS Moldenke

This species may be distinguished quickly from the similar A. integrifolia (Jacq.) Jacks. in its branches being densely short-villous with yellowish pubescence and its young leaf-blades being densely lanate-tomentose beneath. Killip and Cuatrecasas describe it as a small tree with the young inflorescence greenish. They found it in dense tidal forests. Pittier found it at 90 m. elevation, blooming in June, while Triana found it flowering in January at an elevation of 300 m.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Chocó: Killip & Cuatrecasas 39091 (N). Cundinamarca: Triana 2084 [Macbride photos 28380] (F--830245--photo, Kr--photo). Méta: Triana 3713 [4] (Jc). VENEZUELA: Bolívar: H. Pittier 13401 (Kr). BRITISH GUIANA: M. R. Schomburgk 404, in part (F--642175--photo of type).

AEGIPHILA HASSLERI Briq.

This plant is illustrated by Arechavaleta, An. Mus. Nac. Montevideo 4: 62, pl. 1 (1902), under the name of A. triantha. This is the picture to which Lombardo refers in his Flora Arb. Arbores. Urug. 185 & 201 (1946) -- see under A. brachiata in these present notes. The specimen on which the picture was based was collected in Uruguay by Cornelio B. Cantera. Jørgensen describes A. Hassleri as a small tree, 2--4 m. tall, with sulphur-yellow corolla and yellow fruit, very common in hedges and thickets, in flower and fruit in September. Schröder calls it a "large tree".

Additional citations: PARAGUAY: Fiebrig 260 (F--642177--

photo); Hassler 3193 [Macbride photos 24613] (F--772047--photo of cotype, Kr--photo of cotype); Jørgensen 3662 (Du--185439). URUGUAY: Schröder s.n. [Herb. Osten 16059] (Ug); Arechavaleta s.n. [Herb. Osten 13002] (Ug). ARGENTINA: Misiones: D. Rodríguez 566 [Herb. Inst. Miguel Lillo 32532] (N).

AEGIPHILA HAUGHTII Moldenke

Schunke describes this species as a tree, 8 m. tall, with a stem 28 cm. in circumference and white flowers, blooming in March. He collected it "on rising ground."

Additional citations: ECUADOR: Guayas: Haught 2904 (N--fragment of type, N--photo of type, W--1707582--type, Z--photo of type). PERU: Loreto: Schunke 338 (W--1459225).

AEGIPHILA HERZOGII Moldenke

Additional citations: BOLIVIA: Santa Cruz: Herzog 1369 [Macbride photos 22381] (F--642176--photo of isotype, F--830239--photo of isotype, Kr--photo of isotype).

AEGIPHILA HIRSUTA var. COLOMBIANA Moldenke

See the original description of this variety in *Castanea* 10: 44 (1945). The type collection was made in wet woods along the Río San Miguel, at an altitude of 360 m., on the Ecuador-Colombia boundary.

Specimens examined: COLOMBIA: Putumayo: Cuatrecasas 11032 (W--1798861--type).

AEGIPHILA HIRSUTISSIMA Moldenke

References: Pittier, *Supl. Plant. Usual. Venez.* 54. 1939.

AEGIPHILA HOEHNEI var. PUYENSIS Moldenke

See the original description of this variety in *Phytologia* 2: 214 (1947). It is a woody vine, about 3 m. long, with off-white flowers, blooming in May at an altitude of 3000 feet.

Specimens examined: ECUADOR: Oriente: Steere & Camp 8283 (F--1163157--type, N--photo of type, Si--photo of type, Z--photo of type).

AEGIPHILA HOEHNEI var. SPECTABILIS Moldenke

See the original description of this variety in *Castanea* 10: 44--45 (1945). The collectors describe it as a woody vine, with white green-tinged corollas, growing in forests at the edge of mangrove belt, blooming in June.

Specimens examined: COLOMBIA: El Valle: Killip & Cuatrecasas 38978 (N--type).

AEGIPHILA INSIGNIS Moldenke

Additional citations: PERU: Ancachs: Rufz & Pavon 3/94

(F--850850), this fragment, collected in 1797, may be part of the type collection.

AEGIPHILA INTEGRIFOLIA (Jacq.) Jacks.

References: Jacq., Hist. Stirp. Amer. 15, pl. 173, fig. 7. 1780; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 386. 1895; Junell, Symb. Bot. Upsal. 4: 82 & 83. 1934; Pittier, Supl. Plant. Usual. Ver. z. 54. 1939; Lanjouw & Uitten, Rec. Trav. Bot. Néerl. 37: 152. 1940; Irmão Augusto, Flora do Rio Grande do Sul 231 & 236. 1946; Veloso, Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz 44: 267, 282, 292, & 335. 1946.

Lanjouw and Uitten, in the reference cited above, tell of discovering the actual type specimen of Manabea arborescens (and therefore of the genus Manabea) of Aublet in Herb. Denaisiff 3: 109 -- a flowering branch closely resembling Aublet's plate. Junell, in the reference cited above, discusses the gynoecium morphology of the species and gives an illustration of it in his Fig. 133. Jackson, in the reference cited above, records this binomial as "Aegiphila integrifolia Jacq.", while Irmão Augusto on page 236 of his work cited above, gives "Aegiphylla discolor Willd." and "Aegiphylla integrifolia Jacq." as synonyms. Veloso, on page 335 of the work cited above, records the species as "Aegiphila arboreuceus". He states that the species is a tree about 3 m. tall, the trunk 10 cm. in circumference, with latex, growing in more or less wet places in climax and subclimax associations of Lecythis-Sickingia, Virola-Tapirira, and Tapirira-Simaruba. He reports that the seeds are used by the natives.

The specimens collected by Ruiz & Pavon at "Pantahua" and "Chichao", Peru, and recorded in Brittonia 1: 339 (1934) as from an undetermined department of Peru, are actually from Huánuco and should be so cited. The Cuatrecasas 8873 collection exhibits especially small and silky leaves, even though the plant is in full anthesis. It may represent an as yet undescribed variety or species, although the inflorescence is very typical of A. integrifolia. It is described as having white flowers, blooming in March. Williams 2052 also does not seem to be typical material and resembles some of Ducke's material which represents another species. Lawrence 548 has very small flowers and very obovate leaves, and on this account is not typical. Schunke 343 has the immature leaves golden-velutinous, and is described as a bush 4 m. tall, with a stem 10 cm. in circumference and white flowers, blooming in March, at altitudes of 100--125 m.

McCarroll describes A. integrifolia as a "large tree", 9 m. tall, its white flowers with a "lively delicate odor", growing at 1550 m. elevation. Metcalf says it is a bush 2--2.5 m. tall, with "dirty-brown" fruit in May and June, in

dense growth on moist shaded banks in regions with much fog and rain, at an altitude of 1900 m. Klug describes it as a tree 5 m. tall, with white flowers, at altitudes of 1200 to 1600 m. Williams records the common name "tabaquillo" and describes it as a shrub or tree, 3--12 m. tall, with a rounded crown, trunk 30 cm. in diameter, straight and without branches for the first 4 m., the outer bark gray and rough, the inner bark rather thick and clear-chestnut or dark-red in color, the wood light in color, and the flowers white or whitish. He also notes that "la labura y el diramen son de color rosado y susceptible a los ataques de insectos". He found it in rocky places and in high secondary woods on terra firma, at altitudes of 120-125 m., blooming in August and September. Cuatrecasas describes it as a small tree, 6 m. tall, the stem 10 cm. in diameter, branches white-tomentose, the leaves herbaceous and clear- or gray-green on the upper surface, pale or clear-green on the under surface, the calyx greenish-white or pale yellowish-green, and the corolla white, blooming in May at altitudes of 5 to 80 m. The Britton Herbarium specimen of his no. 17491 includes a large strip of the bark.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Amazonas: Ll. Williams 13174 (Ve), 15854 (W--1876460), 16005 (W--1876541). Bolívar: Steyermark 57675 (F--1221911, N); Tamayo 2982 (W--1906645). COLOMBIA: Boyacá: Lawrence 548 (F--708632). Caquetá: Cuatrecasas 8873 (W--1795006). El Valle: Cuatrecasas 17362 (N, N), 17491 (N). BRITISH GUIANA: Maguire & Fanshawe 23080 (N), 23476 (N). PERU: Huánuco: Ruiz & Pavon 12/67 (F--712587). Loreto: J. M. Schunke 343 (F--997587, N); Ll. Williams 2052 (F--613150), 2795 (F--608731). San Martín: Klug 3468 (F--736254). Puno: McCarroll 94 (N); R. D. Metcalf 30667 (W--1876045). BOLIVIA: La Paz: M. Bang 584 (Cm, Io--32313).

AEGIPHILA INTERMEDIA Moldenke

The description given in Phytologia 1: 397--398 (1940) under A. salticola Moldenke applies to the Ducke s.n. [Herb. Rio de Jan. 25593] collection there cited, but this collection seems better placed under A. intermedia. It is, in fact, very possible that A. salticola should be reduced to synonymy under A. intermedia. Williams records the common name "tabaquillo", and collected it in flower in May. Ducke describes it as a small tree, with white flowers, blooming in January, growing in secondary non-inundated forests.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Amazonas: Ll. Williams 13174, in part (W--1800206). BRAZIL: Amazonas: Ducke 136 (F--901732). Maranhão: Herb. Gen. Mus. Para. 2270 [Macbride photos 28382] (F--830240--photo of isotype, Kr--photo of isotype).

AEGIPHILA LAETA H.B.K.

Haught describes this plant as a slender shrub, 2 m. tall, tending toward a tree-like habit, with very inconspicuous flowers, blooming in August, growing in forests at an altitude of 250 m. Daniel describes the corollas as cream-colored and the fruit red, each with 3 or 4 seeds. He found it in flower and fruit in July.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Antioquia: Daniel 2047 (N). Goajira: Haught 4316 (N, W--1709284). Magdalena: Bonpland 1664 (F--976536--fragment of type); Daniel 2047, in part (F--1007465); H. H. Smith 330 (Ca--584593, S).

AEGIPHILA LAEVIS (Aubl.) Gmel.

An additional synonym is Aegiphila longifolia Willd. ex Moldenke, Suppl. List Invalid Names 1, in syn. 1941. Lanjouw & Uitten in Rec. Trav. Bot. Néerl. 37: 152 (1940) tell of discovering the type specimen of Aublet's Manabea laevis in Herb. Denaiffe 3: 109 -- a flowering branch closely resembling Aublet's plate. The name written on the Aublet photograph cited below is, curiously enough, "Aegiphila laevis (Jacq.) Gmel." Cuatrecasas describes the species as a large vine or small tree, with subcoriaceous, rather thick and flexible leaves, which are dark-green and slightly shiny on the upper surface and clear-green on the lower surface, the calyx pale-green or greenish-yellow, the corolla yellowish or "clear-green", blooming in February, March, and May, and fruiting in May. He found it at altitudes of 1--50 m.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: El Valle: Cuatrecasas 14302 (N), 15946 (W--1853869), 17705 (N). SURINAM: Kappler 543 (F--588407--fragment); Maguire & Stahel 22782 (N). FRENCH GUIANA: Aublet s.n. (F--642180--photo of isotype).

AEGIPHILA LANATA Moldenke

The mis-spelling "Aegiphila lanta" is recorded in Moldenke, Suppl. List Invalid Names 1, in syn. (1941).

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Goyaz: Glaziou 21917 [Macbride photos 28383] (F--830246--photo of isotype, Kr--photo of isotype).

AEGIPHILA LANCEOLATA Moldenke

The collection number is written "D.1642" on the specimen cited below.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: State undetermined: J. E. Pohl 1642 (F--869797--fragment).

AEGIPHILA LAXICUPULIS Moldenke

The "Aegiphila martinicensis L." listed by Calderón & Standley, Lista Preliminar de Plantas de El Salvador, Flora Salvadoreña, ed. 2, 235 (1941) is actually A. laxicupulis,

and the common name "palo de zope" applies to this species. The mis-spellings "A. laxicaulis" and "A. laxicupula" are recorded -- the former in my Suppl. List Invalid Names 1, in syn. (1941) and the latter in Alph. List Invalid Names 2, in syn. (1942). Skutch describes the species as a small tree 15 to 30 feet tall, the trunk 7 inches in diameter at breast height, with cream-colored corollas, blooming in September in second-growth thickets and woods, at an altitude of 2600 feet. He describes the species as "dioecious" and says his no. 1280 represents the staminate and his no. 1310 the pistillate form.

Additional citations: GUATEMALA: Quezaltenango: Skutch 1280 (F--933625), 1310 (F--933704). NICARAGUA: Matagalpa: Rothschuh 628 (F--642187--photo).

AEGIPHILA LAXIFLORA Benth.

This species somewhat resembles A. membranacea Turcz., but may be distinguished by its smaller leaves (3--10.5 cm. long, 1.5--5 cm. wide), its very slender or filiform peduncles, sympodia, and inflorescence-branches, its very light-gray or almost white stems and larger branches, and its minutely puberulent or glabrate branchlets. Steyermark describes it as a shrub, 15 feet tall, with membranous erect leaves, which are deep-green above and dull paler-green beneath, calyx greenish, and corolla greenish-yellow, blooming in April at altitudes of 700 to 800 m.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Steyermark 57719 (F--1221900, N). Monagas: Steyermark 62242 (F--1205704). BRITISH GUIANA: M. R. Schomburgk 772 [Macbride photos 28384] (F--830242--photo of isotype, F--869788--fragment of isotype, Kr--photo of isotype).

AEGIPHILA LEHMANNII Moldenke

Lawrance describes this species as a tree 20 feet tall, the trunk 6--7 inches in diameter, with white to cream-colored odorous flowers, blooming in June. He found it in a heavy forest front, at an altitude of 4500 feet.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Boyacá: Lawrance 156 (F--708505). Chocó: Triana 2083, in part [Macbride photos 28385] (F--830243--photo, Kr--photo).

AEGIPHILA LHOTZKIANA Cham.

Two additional synonyms are Aegiphila glandifera Casar. ex Moldenke, Prolim. Alph. List Invalid Names 2, in syn. (1940) and A. glandulifera Casar. ex Moldenke, Suppl. List Invalid Names 1, in syn. (1941). Mello Barreto describes it as a tree 3 m. tall or even 4 m. tall, with white flowers in November. Markgraf collected it at an altitude of 1000 m. It has been confused with A. Sellowiana and A. verticillata.